coming season.

Chippewas are having a hard time with their

white neighbors, and that the destitution they

andered last winter, in spite of their property

in timber, may perhaps be repeated during the

AGGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ex-

cerpt from Mr. Reed's speech which is printed

by you to-day attests the aggressive spirit

otund gentleman, but also the sentiment of

which pervades not only the breast of that

the party of which he is the belly, back, and

brain. It were a good, thing if the same ag-

gressiveness entered more largely into the

rank and file of the Democratic party-a party,

One cannot talk ten minutes with a genuine

Republican without discovering in him a feel

ing of contempt for his political opponents-

the natural result of the teachings of his lead-

ers, from the stump as from the editorial

quill. The Republicans are imbued with the

spirit: "This country is for Republicans and

only Republicans; we have the right to rule,

and we will rule. You Democrats had better

understand this, as you must first or last, and govern yourselves accordingly. The Constitution? The Constitution be d—d! Hurrah for Reed!"

can papers!

If a Democrat be a free trader he will have a free trade candidate, or declines to vote. If he he a silver man he will vote for a paper mone candidate rather than support an advocate of the silver man he will vote for a paper mone candidate rather than support an advocate of

Democrats will never beat the Republican until they (Democrats) shall go more than ball way to meet the enemy. We want no "re form" to-day. We want no Municipal League

PORTER'S FALSE CENSUS.

A Republican Newspaper Says That There

Should Be An Investigation.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The scandals which have steadily increased and are

still accumulating about the management of the

treated with conspicuous fairness by the country.

Even the Democratic press gave him a chance to do bis best, without prejudgment. But the air hea thickened about the Census Bureau with proofs of in-

competence and charges of a graver nature, until the

position of Mr. Porter is one that should require him

to thank, if he is honest and conscientious, those who

It is not necessary to go over the weary list of facts

that have absolutely discredited the eleventh census of the United States. The last and most overwhelming

widence of the worthlessness of the work, next to the

conclusions drawn from rates of decennial increase

was the result of the police count in New York city, showing that about 200,000 people had been omitted in

Mr. Porter's enumeration. But the bureau, when con-

fronted with the fact and requested to make a recount

calmiy stated that there was no "evidence" of any thing wrong; as if the omission of 200,000 people could not be considered in the light of evidence.

And now, to fill out the list, we have a lot of ugly

reau force. It is alleged that places have been farmed

rumors concerning the conduct and organization of th

out, that incompetent persons have been employed for

personal or pecuniary reasons, and that the whole con

cern is rotten throughout. We do not know what truth

there may be in these reports; we do know that the course and conduct of the census management has no

been such as to command public confidence. We do know that the firmest friends of Mr. Porter are utterly

without faith in the results of his enumeration; and

with but a few exceptions, compelled to admit that it is more reasonable to believe that his work has been

botched than it is to believe that all percentages in vita

The evil is so great, the consequences are so serious

the accusations made are so grave, that Mr. Porter, if

to demand an investigation. His conduct in several

respects during census controversies does not create

any firm belief that he will take this course. If he does

not the Republican majority in Congress should insist upon investigation of a reputed scandal whose weight

t cannot afford to bear in order to shield such a person

ABOUT THE NEW BALLOT LAW.

Questions From Men Who Want Informs

tion About the New Way of Voting.

1. Is it iswful for a voter to go into the booth, and not being able to finish his ballot in ten minutes to come out, fall in line again, and go into the booth a second, third, and fourth time. "I. Must the unused ballots be folded as well as the ballot that is to be voted: W. B. Brooklyn.

1. No; a man goes into the voting booth only once

has ten minutes in that agreeable sectuation, and having had it, he can't have any more. 2. Yes; but the law re-quires that the unused ballots shall not be delivered to

the inspectors until the ballot voted has been put into

I moved from one election district to another on Oct Can I register, and if not, why not? W. K.

Weil, it's too late to register now; you didn't write

soon enough. You couldn't have registered anyway

A man comes in to vote. He has a paster ballot on the official ballot. He puts a single paster on the paster ballot, but by mistake covers the sheriff's name with the Alderman's paster instead of the Alderman's name. Does the Pherif lose that one vote and the regular candidate on the ballot for Alderman receive his vote; Who gets the vote for sheriff't seam or inspectors.

The last opinion of the Attorney-General, published

on Friday, holds that a paster with the name of the office on it, wrongly affixed to the ballot cannot be re-

moved; so your ballot would not contain any vote for

two Aldermen. Under Mr. Tabor's ruling, the pas-

sheriff. On the other hand, it would contain votes for

T. D., Highland Palls, N. Y .- We think the inspectors

are right; you haven't lived in the district long enough

Governor Hill Nays McKinley Is Benton

Bennett Hill of New York, to-day to a Sun rep" that Major McManley is going to be defeated for

gress, and that as Lieutenaut Governor Warwick.

buy a vote will be promptly defeated.

thus on the 4th of Burember.

ть изгевы емріфія

thepley of Ashury Vacc.

Democratic candidate, is going to be elected. The Ro

Make No Mistake About Tammany Hall,

The country looks to Tommany Hall as the only Mem

Die Chaten.

Rengenge: Mr. Chestout to a Philadelphian.

You aliquid have token other." said Maude

'I'm afraid your remark not Mr. Chestant to the

A Suggestion.

"Abm awfoy tred." and the youth. "I weet and had not being out this marking and it was dweedfully

He Masw Atl About \$4.

All to the Family.

From the Washington Over.
I gathed the hand of risk Sine Sine,
For I was harder yea:
But did I get by "So, indeeth t
& non hand finders from

From the Britimore Nun.
WHEREING GOL 21.—"I sail you," said Governor David

because you will not have been in the district this

lays, as required by law.

statistics have been overturned and all reliance figures completely destroyed during the last decade.

alas, prope to groans, idle talk, and distress-

ing inertia in national politics.

THE SUN, New York City.

Beat the Force Bill Right Here. If the Force bill becomes a law, the South is not the only place in which it will be used to prevent Democratic votes from being cast and counted. This great Democratic city will be made to feel the weight of Federal authority used with the cool and reckless andacity which Tow REED has breathed into

his party. How will the Democrats of New York city relish the sight of Federal spies and bullies interfering unscrupulously with the registration of voters and the act of voting? How will they like to see the power of counting and declaring the vote for Presidential stors and Congressmen vested in boards of Republicans? How will they enjoy seeing Federal supervisors out-Davenporting

DAVENPORT? The passage of the Force bill will mean the end of free and fair Federal elections in this city as well as in the South. Every voter of this city who votes for Hugh J. GRANT for Mayor votes against the Force bill and protests against its passage. Every voter who votes for the anti-Democratic ticket votes to hold up the hands of Tom REED and push the Force bill.

Support the Democratic ticket and beat the Force bill!

A Geographical Paradox.

The singular fact that the shorter dis tance is not always the easier to traverse is Illustrated by Mr. BLAINE's appearance in Major McKINLEY's district. A straight line drawn on the map between

Washington and Canton, Ohlo, is about six times as long as one drawn between Augusta. Maine, and Portland.

Vet it would probably have been at least sixty times harder for Brother BLAINE to travel from Augusta to Portland to speak for Speaker REED in September than it was to go out from Washington to Canton and magnanimously render this valuable political service to the Major.

Who can account for this?

A Wonderful Literary Forger.

In an Albanian village there died recently one of the most original and artistic swindlers of the present century. ALCIBIADES SI-MONIDES was a master of drawing, a fine lithographer, and an excellent chemist. He was an omnivorous reader of history, which he retained to the smallest details in the iron grip of his memory. He had eloquence. ingenuity, and perseverance. All of these talents he devoted to a single purpose. He made a profession of swindling the most learned of his contemporaries.

SIMONIDES made his début at the age of thirty-five at Athens. He then laid before the King of Greece a mass of apparently priceless manuscripts. They were seemingly of great antiquity, and included works which had long been lost to civilization. SIMONIDES explained that he and his uncle had discovered the manuscripts in the Cloister Chilandarim on Mount Athos. He told inst how and when the manuscripts were found, and fortified every sentence with copious references to literary history and assical authorities. The King bought \$10,000 worth of the treasures, and SIMON-IDES disappeared.

In a year he was back again with another

batch of marvellously valuable old manuscripts. Among them was an ancient Homer, written on lotos leaves, and accompanied by ntary of EUSTATIUS. King wished to buy the whole lot, but could not see his way clear to raising money for more than half of it. The rest of the manuscripts he recommended for purchase to the University of Athens. The rector of the university was not without misgivings as to the smooth stories of SIMONIDES, and at his suggestion a commission of twelve scholars was appointed to test the genuineness of the documents. After a long investigation eleven members of the commission reported that the manuscripts were authentic. The twelfth, Professor MAVBAKI, called for a new investigation, which was eventually made. The result was the discovery that SIMONIDES'S Homer was a verbatim copy, even to the typographical errors, of Wolff's edition. The commission summoned SIMONrous to appear before it and explain, but he had got wind of the state of affairs and had skipped away with the proceeds of his sales to the King.

For a few years he was completely lost to view. His performance in Athens was almost forgotten. In the middle of the sixties he turned up, unrecognized and unsusnected, in Constantinople with an old Greek work concerning hieroglyphics and an Assyrian manuscript with an interlinear Phosician translation. For the delectation of Armenian scholars he had also brought a Greek history of Armenia. He found patrons enough and had soon transformed his manuscripts into each to the amount of about \$40,000. When the introduction and the first chapter of the Armenian history were published, it was remarked that the names of the Armenian Generals were not Armenian, and Simonipes was again missing when called upon for explanations.

The slight historical error as to the Arnian Generals and their names wound up the first period of SIMONIDES's career, and led him to vary somewhat his manner of working in his future schemes. The first evidence of this change was his announcement to western European scholars some tims later that he possessed a roll dating from the days when the French and Vene tians ruled Constantinople. In this roll, he said, a monk had recorded that there were buried manuscripts of great age and value at various spots on the Bosporus. The location of these spots was described ac-

curately in the roll.

In a certain cloister, Mymorypys said, might he found the Acts of the first Apostolic Concilium of Antioch. Eventually Simonrous sought the aid of the Patriarch in unearthing these treasures. The Patriarch, however, answered that "these acts were superfluous. Either they confirmed or contradicted the canons of the Greek Church. In the first case they were useless; in the secend, they were worse than useless, and the finding of them would be a crimical dead." SIMONIDUS then waited on the Mixteter of Public Works, limant, Pasha. The Pasha was in his harem when historymealled, and so the forger busied himself with a little exploration of the garden while waiting. He buried a small box under a big fig tree there, and, when the Fashs appeared, remarked

that classical work. After screwing the Pasha's interest up to the necessary ardor, he suggested that digging for the manuscripts should begin at once. He directed that the first excavation be made under the fig tree. In a few minutes the Pasha's workmen struck a curious old box, in which lay a bit of discolored parchment bearing a poem ostensibly written by ARISTOTLE. The Pasha was delighted, and filled SIMONIDES'S hands with Turkish money. A few days later ISMAIL was brought down from the clouds by the remark of his gardener that the fig tree in question had been transplanted only twenty years before, and that all the ground on and about the spot where the box was found had been dug up thoroughly at that time. The Pasha's chagrin was so great that he made no effort to bring Simon-

IDES to justice. The cunning old Greek derived encouragement from the impunity with which he had executed his last manœuvre. He looked around for another Turkish victim, and decided that he had found him in IBRAHIM Pasha. IRRAHIM had just broken ground for the erection of a building on the site of the ancient Byzantine hippodrome. Simon-IDES told him that a few yards below the surface, at a certain spot, there must be an Arabian manuscript. The Pasha's workmen dug there, but found nothing. "Let me dig," exclaimed SIMONIDES. He dug, and in five minutes handed the Pasha a curiou. bronze box. Within it was an Arabian poem on parchment. The Pasha wished immediately to give SIMONIDES a splendid reward. He was stopped, however, by a laborer, who said he had seen the Greek slip the little chest from his sieeve into the hole. There was a dispute of considerable violence, and eventually the decision of the points of authenticity and veracity was postponed to the next day. That was the last IBRAHIM Pasha saw of SIMONIDES.

Two months later SIMONIDES appeared at the British Museum with a memorandum of the General Belisarius to the Emperor Jus-TINIAN. He sold it for \$3,200 to the Duke of SUTHERLAND, and also disposed of a beautiful letter from ALCIBIADES to PERICLES to the same purchaser for \$1,000. When the fraud was discovered SIMONIDES was away off on the Continent again. No trace of him could be found, and the scholars of Europe hoped and thought they were at last relieved of this disturber of the traditions of antiquity. One day, however, the news came from the Athos cloisters that the indefatigable forger was loose again, under the assumed name of Babicourt. The monks throughout that part of the world were warned against him, and he was eventually caught in the Iberian cloister in the act of adding to an old manuscript a little supplementary matter of his own composition. He was rushed out, the warning against him was published far and near, and he was made so notorious that his profession ceased to be profitable.

One of the last meetings of the learned doctor with a man of the world occurred in Corfu a few years ago. A correspondent of the Vienna Tageblatt returned to his room in the Hotel St. George one evening to find on his table a card bearing the words: "The deceased Dr. Alcibiades Simonides. Meet me on the Esplanade at midnight to learn of a matter of the greatest importance." At the midnight meeting SIMONIDES explained that he called himself deceased, not only because he was dead to the world, but because in a recent illness he had been pronounced physically dead, had been put into his coffin and lowered into his grave, and had been aroused by the gravel falling on the lid just in time to secure his release by a tremendous knocking and groaning. The purpose of SIMONIDES'S appointment, however, was to show a document apparently written by LEOPOLD the Glorious, in which the Babenberger Prince related in the form of a diary his experiences during the Crusades, including some highly interesting particulars of his meeting with RICHARD the Lion Hearted. SIMONIDES described how he had picked up this work in Jerusalem, and had brought it away with the idea of selling it to the Vienna Academy of Sciences.

At the time of his death SIMONIDES wa seventy-two. He was of medium height, thin as a bone, and moved mechanically. He had small eyes, a jaundleed skin, and lips like paper. A big black beard hung to his waist. While conversing he held his arms crossed on his breast. He never smiled, had no friends, and died alone without leaving a person to mourn for him. He had existed for nearly forty years by imposing on men of great learning in the field of their special knowledge. He was probably one of the most erudite rascals that ever lived.

A Scandalous Proceeding.

It is seldom that a Court House in this State has been put to a viler use than was the Queens County Court House in Long Island City on Saturday evening, when it was made the scene of a public meeting really, if not ostensibly, held to rejoice at the release of a criminal from jail.

On Tuesday PATRICK J. GLEASON was sen tenced to imprisonment for five days and to pay a fine of \$250, upon conviction of the crime of assault and battery. On Saturday in the same court room, the termination of his incarceration was celebrated by his friends and admirers with speechmaking. the presentation of flowers to the released convict, and tumultuous demonstrations of gratification at the fact that he was once more at liberty.

It would be interesting to know by what authority the Sheriff of Queens county or other custodian of the Court House permitted the court room or any other part of the building to be put to such a use. If there is any sentiment of self-respect in the Oneens County Board of Supervisors, that body will inquire into the matter at its next meeting and take measures to prevent the occur-

rence of anything of the kind in the future We should have supposed that the impropriety of holding such a meeting in such a place would have been manifest to lawyers if to no one else; yet the published reports say that two members of the bar, Mr. S. B. NORGE and Mr. FOSTER, the Corporation Counsel of Long Island City, were present and made speeches

The prevalent feeling of Long Island City officials toward a strict administration of justice does not appear to be very friendly just now. In the New York Times of yesterday an incident is related which well illustrates the ruling sentiment among those in power. It occurred in the office of City Clerk Cumny:

"Re-City Clark Hattan entered the nifice and arket s : under clerk manuel Lewisses to get blut a second book from one of the shelres. As the story given Low ters was about to take down the book when ficure atopped blos and discharged from at the same sime tell ing a policeman who was in the office to arrest the steph notions he infi the suom immediately. The police-man said he had no power to do anything of the hind Kancar interposed at this moment, spring that he emily obtain the two by approval or a rough. Or not retorted

highest over in the mand but I want I to be understand he are ranging this rice, and the source are not

"Mr. Mariar admitted that much of what Mr. Coner said wee true and withfrew to the street."

buried manuscripts mentioned in this and | does not promise well for the future of people who entertain it. It is apt to land them in jail.

> What the Clerical Canvass Has Come to. The campaign which started first, and in starting was conducted with the most spontaneous earnestness, is already over with, to the great mortification of such of its originators as can now view it with the understanding of sincerity.

> The clergymen who intended to run a candidate for Mayor that should express the idea of respected and exalted citizenship called to public office in the interest of a numerous and undivided constituency, have produced a candidate of the meagre qualities which merely enable a minor officeholder to hold on to his place through the prime of life. Mr. Scorr has not even been one of those backs who pass their lives in politics but whose careers are marked by a general rise. He has subsisted on politics almost all his working days, but he has been suddenly jerked into prominence for the use of a jobbing coalition which offers no hope of a future and requires no individual ability on the part of its figurehead. Such is his calibre and character that he is now put to the uses of a job, not only indefensible but temporary, at least

> so far as Mr. Scorr is concerned. But so intense is the frenzy of politics that has seized on the political parsons, that the revelation of the archilend himself couldn't stop them from sticking to his canvass if it represented what they had set out to make. They are mounted and they will ride to the end; at least, those of them whose vanity is too strong to confess failure. Other clergymen, seeing what the campaign has come to, have honorably withdrawn from all connection with it.

The latter retain their own respect, and whoever does that may be sure of the respect of others.

The Bronze Figurehead.

Our next-door neighbor assumed a great responsibility when it established the bronze HORACE GREELEY at its portals. A newspaper with that flgurehead is expected to be honest. Its mistakes of temper or judgment may be forgiven, but the bronze Horace becomes a sitting falsehood if the journal ceases to be honest.

Our esteemed contemporary must begin to see the force of this remark, as applied to its course in the census matter. Since we warned the Tribune of what may happen if the old passion for honest and accurate statistics should stir to action the inanimate bronzejof the Founder's effigy, there are signs of a disposition to get back to safe ground: Tribune, Sept. 21. | Tribune, Oct. 24. | Tribune, Oct. 28. | "There is evi- "The recount "It may be dence, unfortu- here entirely falls frankly admitted nately, that in this to create a pre-that the census cratic city sumption that the doss not appear naus was in-ete." was in error." curately taken in curately taken in some localities, and the Pribune has no occasion to

This is encouraging. It is the first step toward confession and atonement. Dr. GREELEY'S bronze face wore a pleasanter ex-

it has said on that

pression yesterday. If the Tribune has no occasion to recor sider what it has said about the census in New York, let it say again, honestly and emphatically, as it said a little more than a month ago, that the census in New York is defective, and that "it would be better by far to have all the expense of a second and more careful enumeration than to have the results seriously distrusted." Then the statue will fairly beam upon

The interesting sketch of Governor HILL's carear as a lawyer which we reprint on this page from the Cincinnati Enquirer, is worth reading from beginning to end. It exhibits from a point of view new to the great majority of the Governor's admirers the qualities which in public life have brought him so rapidly and

Printing House square.

certainly to the front.

When such a reputed preacher of free trade didate for Congress to deny, and does deny with some heat, that he is a free trader, it is evident that free trade has no standing in the Democratic party this year.

A semi-lunatic in Syracuse sends us from time to time copies of circular letters which he is addressing "to the electors of the United States" in behalf of the Republican party. In his latest he proposes this ticket for 1892: " for President of the United States, James G. BLANN

"For Vice-President. WARNER MILLER of New York.
"For Secretary of State, ex-Governor Foraker of

"For President protem of the United States Senate, THOMAS H. REED Of Maine.
"For Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas B. REED of Maine."

The bles, of establishing Tow Reen in the chair at the Senate end of the Capitol as well as at his present post of usefulness is, from the Republican point of view, a great thought, That is why we call our Syracuse correspondent a semi-lunatic only.

Our esteemed Republican contemporary the Chicago Tribune, which is a very enthusiastic protectionist during a campaign and indulges in its turiff-smashing accentricities the rest of the time is good enough to quote FRANK HURD as an exponent of Demogratic belief in regard to the tariff. This is extremely refreshing, but not so refreshing as the cool ness with which the Tribune proceeds to read Governor Hill out of the Democratic party,

Velocipediats are now desired in France for naval as well as military service. Four years ago, at the mobilization of a French army corps, they carried messages to and from headquarters with such rapidity as to receive a regular organization in the military establishment of France; and Bussia is now following that example. The wheelmen wear loose artillery juckets and canvas trousers and may have, for rain, a rubber cloak with a hood their despatches are sarried in a leather wallet and the weapon is a r-volver. But while all this is easy to understand, and also that bieyeles or trieveles are allowed at the option of the riders, the former having the superiorits in speed and the latter in stability, it may not be quite so tear how the system of avail for the sailor. The explanation is that it not intended for use on shipboard, but for land ing parties, and even then mainly for coutit is and reconnolisations. It must be said that this is going to extremes in the anxiety to use the new appliance, and that the occasions when it would be of value could hardly pay for the trouble of taking care of the machine. The uses of the wheel in army manouvers are apparent but naval cyclists seem to superfluous as borse mariges.

The La Pointe agency, which, according to charges sent to Washington by some of the Liding chiefs, has lately been the scene of fraud ulent allotments to neveralty, in the one where only a short time ago, a s-andal was ereated by lumber contracts. The agent at that time was charged with disabedience of the law to allowing whites to make arrangements for otting pine timber upon the reservations. It is certain that hundreds of contracts then made by the Instan agent were suspended by the In dian Commissioner as not complying with the buried a small box under a big fig tree there.

"Mr. Kreis's admitted that much of what Mr. Crear regulations. Now the successor of the former and, when the Pashs appeared, remarked that we true and withfree to the succes."

The "what do Lance for a count?" spirit int which is franchises. He is turn defines

that whiskey sellers who infest the border of the reservation are at the bottom of this atsek on him, and that the maleontent chiefs themselves originally approved of his list. The one thing clear is that these Wisconsin

COTERNOR REEL Rie Legal Career Sefere Ee Became Ger erner of New York-Sketch of His Prop ross From the Start-An Able Laten Tortight Governor, and a Bent

From the Cincinnati Eng Some weeks ago a distinguished jurist of lew York said to an Enquirer represe Governor Hill is a sonstant surprise to the legal fraternity of New York by reason of the legal knowledge be displays in the discharge of his Gubernatorial duties. His legal care up to the time he became Governor must have een remarkable to form such a character he presents, yet I have never seen a word in print about it." Acting upon that hint, a very careful inquiry into Gov. Hill's history at lawyer has been made, with these results: Gov. Hill is well known throughout the coun try as a distinguished politician, and as the

ronderfully successful Governor of the Empire State, and scarcely at all as a lawyer and an advocate. But the truth is that for many years before his elevation to the Governorship he was an able lawyer and a successful advocate being one of the leading members of the bar in that portion of the State known as the southern tier counties.

He was admitted to the bar in November 1864, immediately upon his becoming of age, having been a student with the well-known leading law firm of Messrs. Thurston & Hart of Elmira. Upon entering the legal profession although without friends or money, his progress was rapid and satisfactory. Public attenon was soon attracted to him, and in less than six months he was elected by the Common Council of Elmira as the City Attorney, and discharged his duties with great credit.

for Reed!"
There are thousands of Republicans free traders at heart. Are such sent through the country to enlighten the rustic mind? There are thousands of Republicans who revere the Constitution of the United States. Are such given to dissecting Mr. Reed's House rules? There are Democratic newspaper men who cudget their brains to place their party in the worst possible light—the medium for disseminating their inimical writings being Republican papers! Soon thereafter an incident occurred which pened up to him a valuable partnership with an older lawyer. He was one day in court when he was unexpectedly assigned by the then County Judge of Chemung county (the Hon, G. L. Smith, who was presiding at a Court of Sessions) to defend a poor woman, the widow of oldier, upon an indictment against her for restricted silver coinage.

And so on, ad annatum. A great party, to which all men who love individual freedom naturally belong, demoralized, disintegrated, emasculated of its rightful power and authority by petry squabbles and contemptible self-ishness, is the general condition of the Demo-cratic party. some serious offence. He undertook the case and defended the woman with such obviou ability and eloquence that she was promptly sequitted by the jury. although the case wa resecuted by a vigilant and experienced District Attorney, the Hon. John Murdoch Judge Smith was so pleased with the effort of young Hill that after the verdict he called way to meet the enemy. We want no "reform" to-day. We want no Municipal League nor any other league, save only a Democratic league of Democrate. But we want the White House; we want local rights respected; we want a majority of the House and of the Senate; we want to walk on the backs of the men who now walk on ours. Let us, then, stick together, work together, to the end that the norming after the coming election we may, each to the other, lift a hat in fraternal salutation and gratulation of the result achieved.

107 Lexington Avenue, Oct. 24. im up to the bench and offered him a copartnership in his own law business, which was accepted, and was continued for about nine years.

The firm of Smith & Hill was well and favorably known throughout western New York, doing all this time a large and lucrative business. In 1871 and again in 1872 Mr. Hill was elected to represent Chemung county in the Legislature, and although, with one exception he was the youngest member in that body, his legal ability won such general recognition that he was placed upon the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly during both terms, serving in 1872 with Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hill constitut ing the Democratic minority of the committee for that year. While in the Legislature he ed the movement for the raising of the standard for admission to the bar, which, after a considerable struggle, finally resulted in authorizing the Court of Appeals to frame new rules upon the subject, whereby a muchneeded reform was subsequently effected. As a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee in 1872 he was largely instrumental in causing the adoption of an important statute which vitally changed the qualifications of jurors in criminal cases and facilitated the administra tion of the criminal law.

Upon all legal questions before the Legislature and the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Hill's advice was sought and generally followed, although he was then a very young man. He was industrious, courteous, and able, and

possessed the confidence of his fellow memers, without distinction of party. Mr. Hill's practice as a lawyer was general in its character. He could not well be regarded as especially a corporation lawyer, a criminal lawyer, or an office lawyer; yet he sometimes tried cases for corporations, but more frequently, however, against them; he tried many riminal cases, and transacted office business

although generally he was engaged more in the actual trial of civil cases in court, either representing his own firm or associated as The Judges of the Sixth Judicial district of New York, before whom he generally practised say or him that he possessed no specialty, but was regarded as an excellent " all-round law-

yer." possessed of great industry and persistence, always alert and full of resources. He campaign, leaving little to chance, and therefore was always a dangerous an tagonist, and met with much success in his cases. For several years his election to the Governorship he had great influence with juries in his section, as vell as enjoying the explicit confidence of the Judges. He never attempted to deceive or mislead a Judge, saying that he could not af ford to do it, even though he might sometimes win a temporary victory thereby. He was, however, never a timid, but always a bold practitioner, taking all the chances in a cause, and relying upon his reserved powers to extricate his case if any mistake in procedure should happen to be made. He was never tedious in the trial of case, spent little time in cross-examination and relied upon a few strong points which he pressed upon the attention of the Court or jury with great force and "dash," which his adversary could not well withstand.

His addresses to juries were plain, logical. and convincing. He seldom " fired over their peads," and attempted little eloquence, his Morts being to win his case rather than to dis-

He was appointed by the Judges of the Gen eral Term of the Third Judicial Department of the State as one of three examiners of law students applying for admission to the bar serving for a year, and toog much interest in the operous task assigned him, while his efforts increased the standards required for admission. Upon two occasions when he conducted the principal examination over half the class was rejected.

As counsel for the people Mr. Hill argued at the General Term and in the Court of Appeals the well-known criminal case of the People agt. Joseph Abbott, who was convicted of mur dering a prisoner in the State Reformatory and succeeded in having judgment affirmed and Abbott was subsequently executed. Mr. Hill was engaged in several important

law-uits, which involved more or less politics. One of these was the case of Mos publicans will try to purchase the seat, but I fall you they cannot do it. The district is thoroughly aroused; every Democrat is on the watch, and every attempt to Stowell and affected the title to the office of Chamberiain of the city of Elmira, and the control of the city's finances for three years. It seems that in March, 1879, the Common Council. composed about equally of Democrati Republicans, and Greenbackers, elected, by resolution, at its first meeting after the august election of that year, one Mosher, a ocratic organization to the city of New York worthy of the name, and our freedom and continued government by the secure depend upon the victory of that organiza-Democrat and a friend of Mr. Hill to the office of Chamberlain of that city, but to a few days thereafter and before Mosher had filed his bond, but after he had filed his of ficial outh, the Common Council, at a special meeting duly called passed a resolution re spicing, reconsidering, and annulling the appointment of Moster and appointing in his stead one Stowell, the Republican and Greenback members having combined their votes for such purpose, and they constituting a majority, and thereupon Steveli was placed in possession of the office. This action caused repoleing among the Republicans and Greenbuckers, and created considerable excitement "Can you imagine," said the Professor, "a suid this which trothing ever enters from which neighted ever tomos and which membranism in telephone and ference is Mr. Hill immediately publicly accounsed his opinion that the action of the Council was tilegal and declared that he would stace Mosher in the office before the next ensuing Oct her replied the statent. "My father runs a He caused an action to be by sight by the Attorner-General in the nature of a one was ranto to oust blowell from the office and to sent Mosher, and in which Mr. Hill was the counsel for the people and the relater Mesher. The action attracted much attention, not only because of the important legal question in-

rolved, but by reason of the political course oes likely to ensue therefrom. Before bringing the action, however, it besame necessary to have Mosher's bond approved by the Common Council, so that his 'status" in court might be more perfect. The Common Council refused to approve the bond. Mr. Hill proceeded to mandamus that body. and finally, after many motions, in which

every legal point was most bitterly contested, a mandamus was granted and the bond was rmally approved by the Council "under protest." The quo warranto writ came on for trial in June, 1879, and the defence moved to put the case over the term as a part of their policy of delay. The motion was stoutly resisted, but was granted by the Court, much to the gratification of the Republicans and Greenbackers and the chagrin of the Democrats. The next regular term was not to be held until late in the fall.

But Lawyer Hill, smarting under the sting of temporary defeat, was equal to the emergency. and keeping his intentions a secret, took the train for Albany that evening, and the next day applied to Gov. Bobinson, and obtained from him an order appointing an extraordinary term of the Circuit Court for the express purpose of hearing this case early in the next month July and returned the next day, and, to the utter astonishment of the other served the defence with a copy of the order and

a notice of trial. The case came on trial in July before Judge James C. Smith of Canandaigus, an upright jurist and one of the ablest in the State. The defence again moved to postpone the trial, and in opposition to this motion Mr. Hill made one of his best speeches, full of bitter criticism of his opponents, exposing their motives for delay, and substantially arguing all the points involved in the whole case, and demonstrating that in reality the defence was without sub-

stantial merit. The motion was denied. Mr. Hill's former preceptor, Erastus P. Hart, and the Hon. Jeremiah McGuire, a very able lawyer, and ex-Speaker of the Assembly, were the counsel for the defence.

The trial resulted in a decision in favor of Mosher, who was established in possession of the office, the Court holding that the Council, while usually possessing the right of reconsideration of all matter, had no legal right to reseind Mosher's appointment after it had once been made, and he had accepted it by the

filing of his oath of office.

The decision established an important principle, and vindicated the opinion given by Mr. Hill when the question first arose. The favorable result of this semi-political more firmly than ever established Mr. Hill in the confidence of his party, and was renewed proof of his ability as a lawyer. Everybody in the vicinity of Elmira, even at this late day, recollects the case of "Mosher vs. Stowell." Another important trial in which Mr. Hill was engaged as counsel, was that of the famous "Menken" murder case, being the last case which he tried (December, 1884) before he

became Governor. The facts were interesting and the trial excited great interest throughout western New York. A beautiful German girl about 20 years of age was found dead on a very cold day in December, 1883, under a bridge over a small stream on the outskirts of Elmira. No one knew her. She had no jawelry, money. pocketbook, handkerchief, nor anything ell upon her person by which to identify her. There were some marks of violence upon her neck and throat and some bruises upon the back part of her head, sufficient, probably, to cause unconsciousness, but not death. Some people in that vicinity recollected

having seen a young man and woman-Germans-walking in the road together about a week before during a heavy snow storm , and the same couple were shown to have entered one or two saloons and obtained something to eat and drink, and these people identified the dead girl as one of the couple, but no one knew the man, nor had any one subsequently seen him.

An Irish woman recollected that the young man had asked her the question, when the two were in her saloon: "Who works the farm now?" This simple inquiry led to the subsequent detection. Upon learning of this ques tion having been asked, officers at once visited that farm and ascertained that a few years prior to this time a young German, answering somewhat the description of the young man who was said to have accompanied the girl when she was last seen alive, had worked for a short period on the Norton farm, and that he came to that farm from the State Reformatory, where he had been a prisoner. Inquiry at th Reformatory disclosed the fact that there had been such a prisoner there whose name was William Menken, and that he had been paroled ust before going to the Norton farm, and tha he had failed to report for over a year, and the officials had no knowledge of his whereabouts. His photograph, however, was procured from the Reformatory.

He had been sent to the Reformatory from New York, and the case was placed in the hands of Detective Byrnes of that city, who soon located him and had him under arrest. In his possession were found a lady's pocketbook, a pair of earrings, and a handkerchief, all of which were afterward identified as the girl's. He first denied having been in Elmira at the time, and flatly denied all knowledge of the occurrence, but subsequently admitted ha ing been there with her, and claimed that she had accidentally failen from the bridge. The trial developed many new facts tending

to disprove the prisoner's story, and a few circumstances tending to corroborate it. Ex citement ran so high in regard to the case that the trial was changed to Broome county, where Lieut.-Gov. Hill assisted District Attorney Stanchileid as counsel for the people. The trial lasted a week, Mr. Hill making the closing argument for the people in a three hours' address to the jury in the presence of a vas assemblage, which crowded every inch of standing room in the Court House, hundreds being in and around the grounds unable to get admission. Gov. Cleveland had at this time (December, 1884) been elected President. and Lieut.-Gov. Hill was to succeed him as Governor the next mouth, and this fact, taken together with the importance, peculiarity, and notoriety of the case, attracted great public attention at the trial. Mr. Hill's address was his last effort as a lawyer at the bar and was clearly the ablest legal argument of his life. He arrayed the facts in a masterly manner, and exposed the defendant's story powerfully presented all the circum-tancial evidence tending to demonstrate the defendant's guilt, portrayed in an eloquent manner the suffering of the betrayed and murdered girl, and concluded with an effective appeal for the punishment of the guilty man

The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree, and Menken was subsequently executed.

The renowned Fiske-Cornell University case was one in which Mr. Hill was the leading ounsel for Prof. Fisks from its insention until he seemed the Governorship. The facts of that contest are protty familiar to the public. Mrs. Jounie McGraw Field the wife of Prot. Fisks of Cornell University, devised to that institution nearly \$2,000,000. The college, ofter Mrs. Fisks's death, sought to retain this baused, notwithstanding that its charter limited the amount of property which it could hold to \$1,000,000 and notwithstanding that it was claimed by Prof. Fisks that the college at the time of Mrs. Fiske's death already possessed or party to the amount of over \$5,000,000 This controversy gave rise to a bitter litigation in the courts, lasting for many years.

Fred. Finke setained Mr. Hill as his principal counsel who, before commending proceedings, examined the questions involved, and advised the the oniversity could not take anothing under him. Fishe's will, but that the property derised would revert to ker husband and heirs-M-MW.

The iffication involved many important and commenced proceedings the executors under the will had procured as act to be pussed by the Lagislature and approved by Gov. Cornell, removing all restrictions upon the amount of property which the college could hold, and in the free had been a portial final of die. 6.

assounting had before the Surrogate and if was statmed that Fiske's rights were barred, and, further, it was asserted that only the State could raise the point that the property of

the university had exceeded its limit Mr. Hill contended, on the other hand, that the Legislative act could not affect Prot. Piske's rights, which had become vested at the date of his wife's death; that the final accounting could be opened on the ground of fraud and mistake, and that the husband and heirs sould legally be heard to object to the bequest vesting in the university, when it had no power

to receive it. The Surrogate decided in favor of the university, while the General Term of the Supreme Court reversed that decision and decided in favor of Fiske. The latter decision was subsequently affirmed by the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Taking into consideration the parties to the controversy, the large amount involved, and the peculiar questions which arose therein, the case will always be regarded as one of the most interesting and important that has oc-curred in the legal annals of the country, and the final triumph of Prof. Fiske was in exact accordance with the opinion which Mr. Hill gave when he first undertook the case.

Gov. Hill has had many important constitutional questions to decide, arising upon bills before him for his official action. The bill regulating the charges of elevators, known as the Elevator bill, was determined by him to be constitutional, and he accordingly approved it in a carefully prepared memorandum. The question was carried to the Court of Appeals, and his opinion was sustained.

For three successive years he withheld his approval from certain electoral reform bills, so called, upon the ground that each of them was unconstitutional in that they contained provisions which virtually disfranchised unlettered electors and otherwise violated the fundamental law. He boldly vetoed them notwithstanding there was a strong public sentiment in their favor, because he was satisfied of their unconstitutionality, and he declined to yield his convictions in deference to public clamor, There was but little question among the best lawyers that the points taken by him in his able and vigorous veto messages were entirely sound, and his firm and unyielding stand upon these measures increased his reputation for legal acumen, pluck, and consistency,

The famous case of The People versus ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt was one which Gov. Hill originated. Mr. Platt was Quarantine Commissioner of the Port of New York, whose term had expired, but he held over because of his successful efforts in inducing the Republican Senate to refuse to confirm all nominations in his stead, whether the nominees were Republicans or Democrats. Col. Fred D. Grant was one of those whom Gov. Hill nominated and the Senate refused to confirm. Finally the Governor personally examined the law applicable to the Commissioners of Quarantine, and came to the conclusion that Platt was not legally entitled to hold the office, for the reason that the statutes required such Commissioners to reside in the "Metropolitan Police District" of New York, and Platt was alleged to reside in Tioga county.

Platt claimed that the statute had been virtually repealed by subsequent legislation. and asserted besides that he was actually a resident of New York city.

Upon being satisfied in regard to the facts and the law. Gov. Hill directed the Attorney. General to bring an action of quo warranto to oust Platt from the office, which was accordingly done. The commencement of the action created a genuine sensation. The Republican press rightly charged the responsibility for the suit upon the Governor, but pre dicted that it was a political lawsuit that it was not brought in good faith, and would never be successful.

The case was tried at the Albany Circuit in December, 1887, eliciting great interest and resulting in a verdict against Platt. It was apnealed to the General Term and thence to the Court of Appeals, and was affirmed in both courts, and Benator Platt was flually actually ousted from his office, whereupon Gov. Hill appointed a Democrat in Platt's place, who is still holding the position.

The result was as much a professional as it was a political victory for the Governor. Mr. Hill served for two terms as President of the New York State Bar Association, and under his management the association greatly increased its membership and enlarged its usefulness and influence. His annual addresses were models of their kind, and attracted widespread and favorable comment among the whole legal profession. The addresses are printed in full in the annual reports.

As Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate in 1883 and 1884 he exhibited great familiarity with the principles of parliamentary law, and made a most admirable presiding officer, receiving praise from friends and foes alike. He seemed to comprehend parliamentary questions intuitively, and could decide them properly without a moment's hesitation. He had evidently made them a study, and it may be safely asserted that no abler parliamentarian ever presided in either House of the Legislature during the whole history of the State than Lieut. Gov. Hill.

Gov. Hill has greatly improved the forms and methods for the extradition of criminals dur ing his term as Governor. He took the initiative about three years ago in procuring a conference to be held by the Governors of the several States or their representatives, at which a uniform system of extradition procedure was agreed upon, which system, by reason of such conference and agreement, is now in force in about twothirds of the States of the Union, and the result has effected an essential reform in the matter of inter-State extradition.

While Mr. Hill has been Governor he has entirely refrained from the practice of the law, although there is no statute of the State which prevents his doing so, provided be could spare the time from his onerous official duties.

This Medium Struck a Sung.

HARTFORD, Oct. 25 -A very funny incident took piace at Winsted in a spiritualistic scane in the village ball there the other evening and the village skeptics are still chuckling over it. Colby, the Boston spiritualist, slate writer, and exponent of shades, had charmed a large audience of the faithful, and then a dreamy look settled on his face that indicated that a spool was ready with a message for the company. It turned out to be the spook of Samuel Andrews, once a gentleman of some consequence

drews, once a gentleman of some consequence, now only a spirit at large. So the spirit said through Colby:

I am here and I have a message. I am enjoying spirit life and am happy.

That non-committal statement was all right, and every one marvelled. But the spirit went on recklosely.

By wife Sophia is with me."

Then there was a light to the message for an instant, which was interpreted by a sharp consist the anglence, which said.

No, she happy: the wife and dead yet."

At that beld contradiction to by came out of his traines with a contradiction to by came out of his traines with a contradiction to by came out of his traines with a contradiction to by came out of his traines with a contradiction to by came out of his traines with a contradiction to be colored to be added to the contradiction. Then he pulled himself the theory of the measure whener. That was evident but the and sense when it have been to his wife Sophia in stead of a look her. That was widened to but the rest of the trains was a dismal proceeding.

Mateing Bemerate in Consections, Mappetaryows, Oct. 26,-The bables born in

Connecticut this year, a ductor save are overwhetmings males and some of them are egtraurd part y big ones. The biggest infant is the liber of the old State was born in the nestern part of it about three months ago, His welch was more than twenty peaned. a second large one was been in this city a ter day pay. It being the off-pring of Mr. and Mr. John Murchy of Grand street. It weighted fifteen pounds.

He advertised: "Send to cents, and learn how to find the day of the success without a calendar." Ten centeron event, and the limitant on was given From the tax taxe of the day before penternay and 864 1WG

Studyons Etgiton's first novel has been purchased by so The first installments with he present to ERR SURFAS DES